

Quantum Imaging Device Patent Application

1. This Patent application applies to the Medical Sciences and these techniques can be utilized in any field where mapping or imaging is required.
2. The patent application is two-fold in nature as it describes both the physical components of the Quantum Imaging Device in addition to detailing the specifics of it's operation.
3. The purpose of the Quantum Imaging Device is to produce high-quality imaging for the Medical and all affected fields that utilize imaging and mapping.
4. Components and Processes:

Quantum Imaging Device

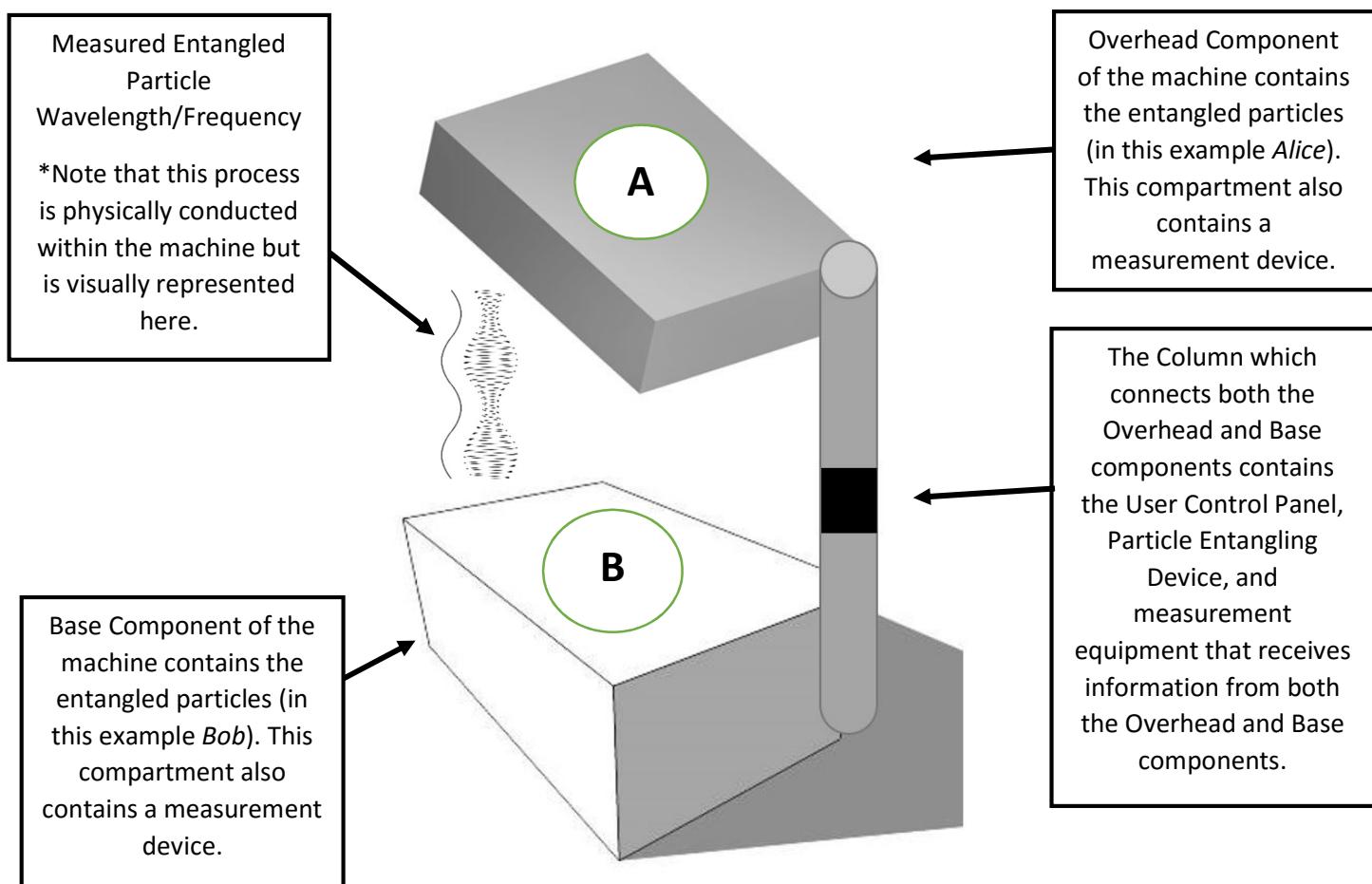


Figure 1: Quantum Imaging Machine

Physical Quantum Imaging Machine Components

Overhead Component

The *Overhead Component* provides for the containment of Entangled Particles (in this case *Alice*). There is a measurement device which interprets the frequency wavelength of these specific particles. The information is then sent to the control panel within the machines column for information processing. Note additional entangled subsets can be utilized for image clarity and adjustment and for use in more complex imagers. See figures 6-9.

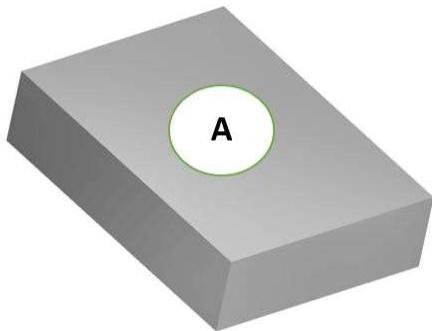


Figure 2: Overhead Component

Column

The Column contains an entangling device which directs the entangled particles in opposite directions. In the diagram above *Alice Entangled Particles* are sent to the Overhead Component and *Bob Entangled Particles* are sent to the Base Component. Note that this process can be reversed with the same result so long as the entangled particles are separated and moved to a different component of the machine. This process can also be utilized using mass particle entanglement and with additional entangled subsets – Figures 7,8.

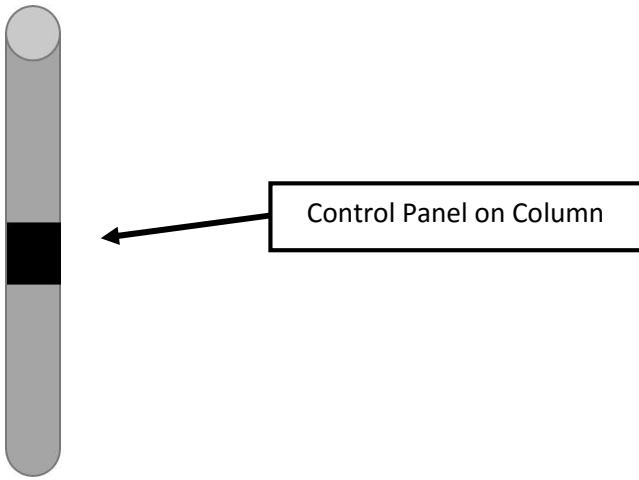


Figure 3: Column

Internal to the Column

Entanglement Device

Internal Column framework to carry entangled particles to both the Overhead and Base Components

Measurement Device that determines particle Frequency Wavelength.

Routing of all devices into the Control Panel

Control Panel

The Control Panel is located on the Column. It allows for the initiation of Particle Entanglement, the distribution of the particles within the machine, the determination of entangled particle frequency/wavelength, and processes the information (variance between the entangled particles via Spin Values (SV) and Carrier Signal). This information (variance) is then utilized to produce and image. The control panel will consist of these components/menus:

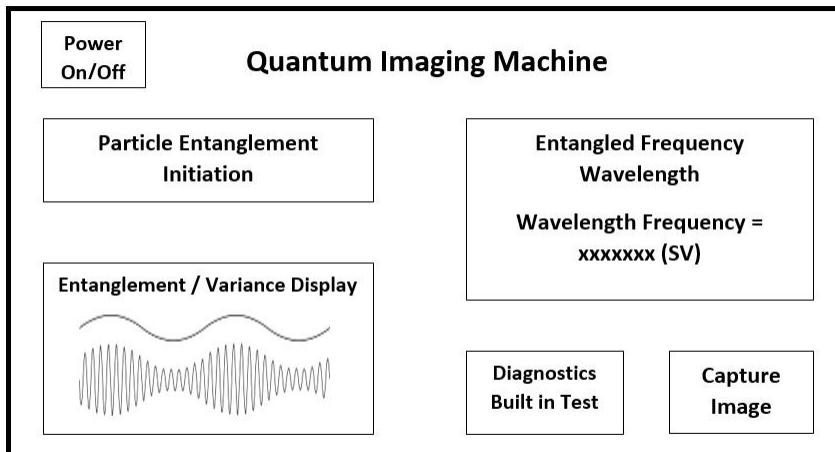


Figure 4: Control Panel

Base Component

The *Base Component* provides for the containment of Entangled Particles (in this case *Bob*). There is a measurement device which interprets the frequency wavelength of these specific particles. The information is then sent to the control panel within the machines column for information processing.

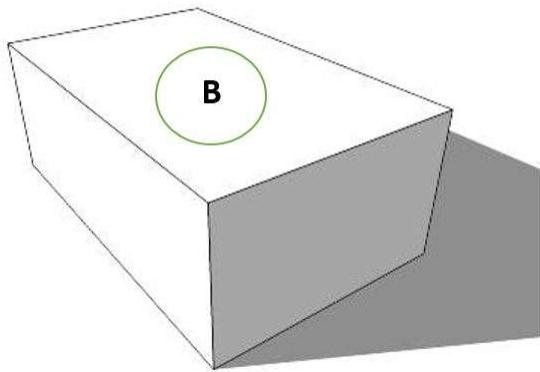


Figure 5: Base Component

ENTANGLED PARTICLE ENCODING AND SPIN VALUE

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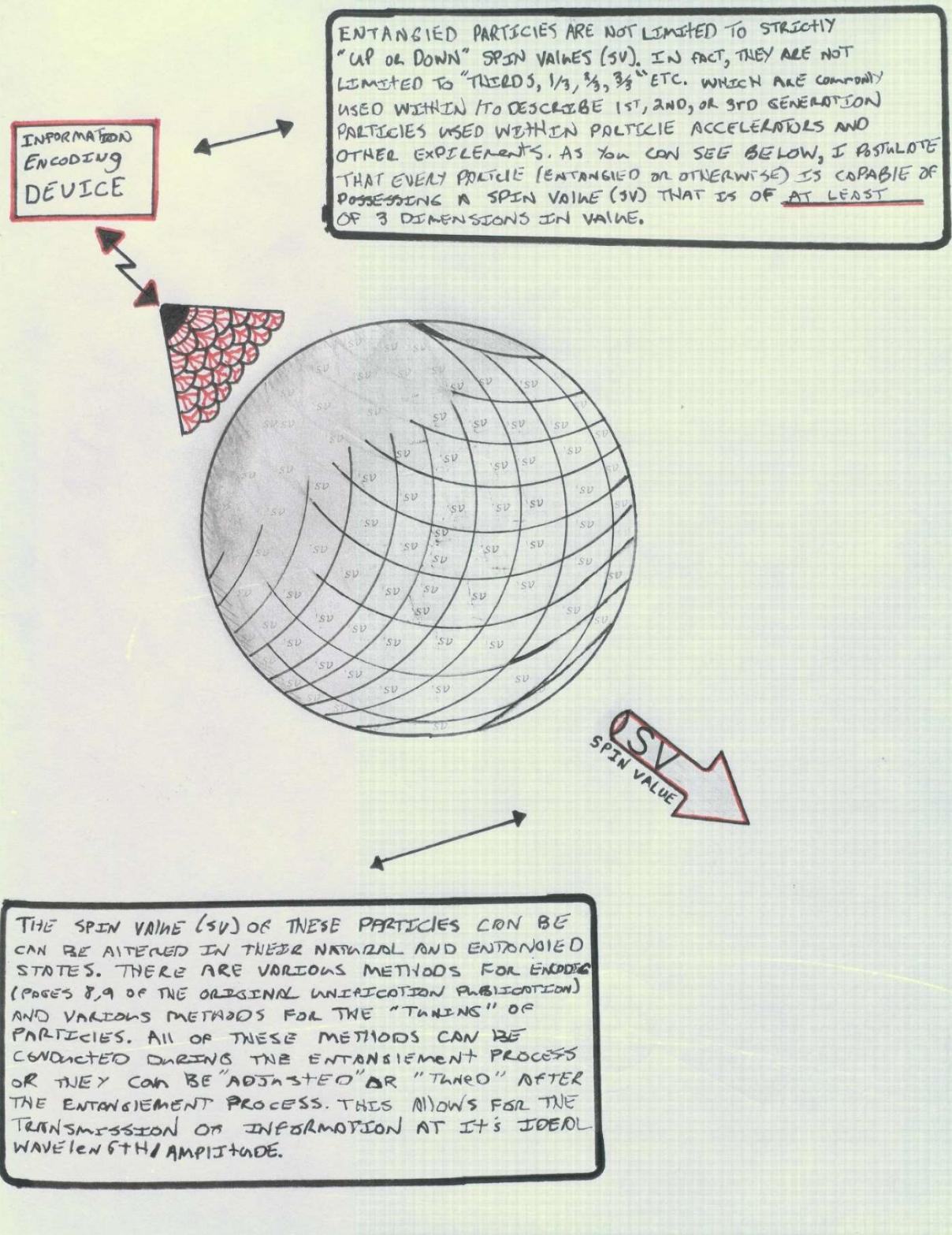
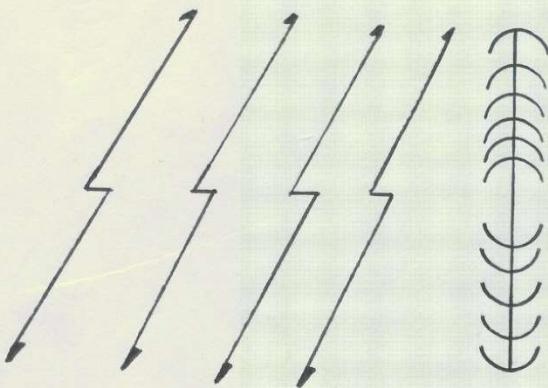
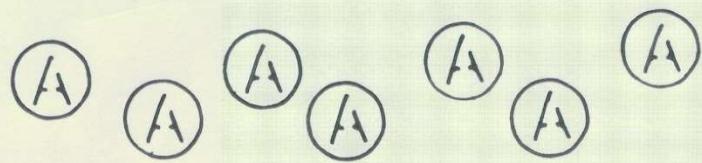


Figure 6: Particle Spin Value and Encoding

MASS ENTANGLEMENT OF PARTICLES: ALICE + BOB SCENARIO

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THE MASS ENTANGLEMENT OF PARTICLES IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL WHEN TRANSMITTING LARGE AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION AND WHEN TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING INFORMATION OVER NUMEROUS DEVICES SUCH AS A RADIO NETWORK OR OTHER COMPLEX NETWORKS CONSISTING OF TWO OR MORE DEVICES. THESE MASS ENTANGLED PARTICLES CAN BE DISTRIBUTED AMONGST THE NETWORK TO FACILITATE EN MASS TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING OF INFORMATION OR SPECIFIC TRANSMISSION BY ISOLATING PARTICLES ALICE'S OR BOB'S

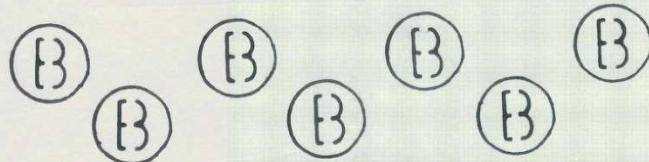


Figure 7: Mass Entanglement of Particles

THE COMPLEXITY OF A QUANTUM COMMUNICATION SYSTEM MAY NECESSITATE THE REQUIREMENT MORE/NUMEROUS DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENTANGLED PARTICLES THAT SERVE SPECIFIC PURPOSES. FOR EXAMPLE, A RADIO NETWORK REQUIRES MASS ENTANGLEMENT OF "ALICE" AND "BOB" PARTICLES TO TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE ANALOG INFORMATION. THE SAME NETWORK REQUIRES A POWER TRANSMISSION CAPABILITY, AND IN THIS EXAMPLE REQUIRES THE ABILITY TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE DIGITAL INFORMATION. IN ORDER TO AVOID CONFUSING ENTANGLEMENT AND INFORMATION PASSAGE AND FOR DEVICE DESIGN, EACH SUBSET OF ENTANGLEMENT CAN BE ASSIGNED A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. IN THIS EXAMPLE, THE QUANTUM COMMUNICATION SYSTEM REQUIRES:

ALICE + BOB = ANALOG TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING
CANDY + DONNIE = DIGITAL TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING
EINSTEIN + FEYNMAN = POWER TRANSMISSION AND RECEIVING

I PROPOSE THE ALPHABET BELOW TO PROVIDE THE INITIAL 13 PAIRS OF ENTANGLED PARTICLES TO BE UTILIZED IN DEVICE/SYSTEM DESIGN AND END OF PROCESS COMPREHENSION. SUBSEQUENT ENTANGLED PARTICLES (FOR COMPLEX SYSTEMS) CAN UTILIZE AN ALPHANUMERIC SEQUENCE. FOR EXAMPLE: ALICE Ø1 + BOB Ø1, AND SO ON.

A ALICE	L LISA
B BOB	M MAX
C CANDY	N NEWTON
D DONNIE	O OBI
E EINSTEIN	P PAULI
F FEYNMAN	Q QUEUE
G GAILEO	R ROSALIND
H HEIN RICH	S SAMANTHA
I ISAAC	T TESLA
J JACK	U URSULA
K KATHRYN	V VINCI
	W WERNER

X XAVIER
Y YOUNG
Z ZED

ALPHANUMERIC SUBSETS

EXAMPLES:

ALICE Ø1
BOB Ø1
CANDY Ø8
DONNIE Ø8
URSULA Ø2
VINCI Ø2

ETC...

AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF ENTANGLED QUANTUM SUBSETS CAN BE USED IN THIS MANNER, WHICH IS IMPORTANT FOR COMPUTING AND OTHER QUANTUM FUNCTIONS.

Figure 8: Mass Entanglement of Particles Alphabet Method

5. Operation of the Quantum Imaging Machine:

Entanglement of Particles and Communication

After determining the Communication Frequency/Wavelength between the Entangled Particles, this allows for the creation of a Carrier Signal between them through manipulation of each particular entangled particle, encoding it, and the interpretation of the variance and alteration between the entangled particles (*Alice* or *Bob*). Each Entangled particle has a *Spin Value (SV)* that corresponds to it's entangled counterpart. It is the alteration/encoding and interpretation of these Particle Spin Values that allows for the processing of information by the creating a carrier frequency/wavelength between them.

This carrier signal can now be utilized to process information. In the case of the Quantum Imaging Machine, the variance between signals is altered by a person or physical object being placed between the overhead and base components of the machine. The variance is then interpreted by the machine and can be processed for imaging.

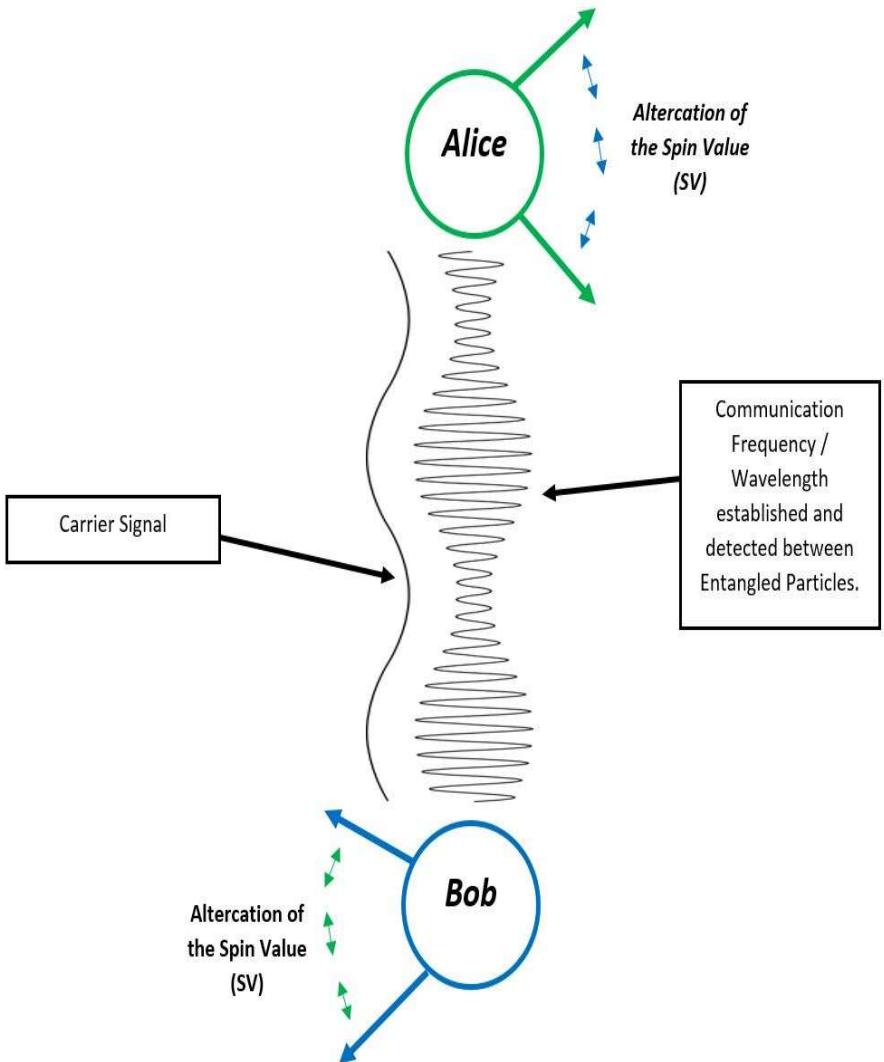


Figure 9: Communication of Information between Entangled Particles.

Measurement Interpretation and Application to Imaging Requirements.

The variance between the entangled particle subsets are initially measured without the presence of any object (intended subject) between them. The addition of the subject followed by a subsequent measurement, allows the Quantum Imaging device to determine the variances and produce an image.

Quantum Imaging Maintenance - Entangled Particle fining/tuning etc.

Due to the nature of the particle entanglement process and the subsequent storage of each entangled particle counterpart within the imaging device, it is necessary to periodically realign or reset the entangled particles to ensure the smooth passage of information. This is accomplished through the manipulation of the Particle Spin Values and/or by particle stimulation to ensure the “shelf-life” of the particles remains extended and active within their respective system. This prevents/delays the necessity to constantly re-entangle particles to maintain a communication system. These processes allow for the passage of information within a Quantum System to become practical for use in every day devices, processes, and systems. This can be manually initiated utilizing the Diagnostics/Built-In-Test menu.

6. Other Quantum Imaging Machine Applications:

Injectable Entangled Particles for Measurement and Biological and Other Applications.

The micro-size of an entangled particles allows for the injection of them into a soluble solution which can then be precisely measured and target specific areas within a patient, subject, or medium via a portable Quantum Imaging Device.

This specific application would require preparation by a technician who would first prepare the entangled particle solution, inject it into the specific desired area of interest, and finally utilize a Quantum Imaging Device for interpretation with similar processes to the one described above.

Geological Mapping

The basic techniques, technologies, and devices described above can be utilized within geological applications to produce imaging. This will require a physical alteration of the device size depending on the application of its use and the type of imaging sought. For example, in a geological context, mass particle entanglement contained within a large amount of soluble solution which could be utilized to map and image vast areas. This will be particularly useful in determining the nature, composition, and structure of locations and mediums that current technologies and human beings cannot physically explore.

Form 3 – Petition for a Grant of a Patent

(Subsection 27 (2) of the Patent Act)

1. The applicant, Benjamin Allen Sullivan, whose complete address is 3603, 75 Queens Wharf Road, Toronto, Ontario, M5V 0J8, requests the grant of a patent for an invention, entitled:
Quantum Imaging Device
which is described and claimed in the accompanying specification.
3. (1) The Applicant is the sole inventor.
7. The Applicant believes that in accordance with *Patent Rules* they are entitled to pay fees at the small entity level in respect of this application and in respect of any patent issued on the basis of this application.

Signed 13 July 2016:


signature required

Attention: Commissioner of Patents

I Benjamin Allen Sullivan believe that in accordance with the Patent Rules, I am entitled to pay fees at the small entity level in respect of this application and in respect of any patent issued on the basis of this application:

Quantum Imaging Device

Signed 13 July 2016:


Benjamin Sullivan

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